THE Numb. 355.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *February* 13, 1752.

From the *MUSEUM.*

On FRUGALITY.

IT has been the Cuſtom of all Nations, and all Times, for ſome Men to cry down the preſent Age, and to make ſad Prognoſtics concerning the ſucceeding one, unleſs Matters ſhould unexpectedly alter for the better. Upon divers Topics have theſe Complaints been founded. In our own Country, we have heard chiefly of the Growth of Popery, of Religious Infidelity, and of common Profaneneſs. For my Part (if I may be indulged like my Neighbours, in finding Fault with the Times) the world-boding Symptom which I obſerve in the preſent State of private Life, is, that Frugality is quite out of Faſhion. Men are afraid, and aſham'd to be thought mindful of avoiding Expence. The Reaſon which I am going to offer why they are ſo, may perhaps be laugh'd at; but I can find no better Reaſon than this, that to avoid Expence belongs alſo to Avarice, and we are determin'd to keep as far as poſſible from any Appearance that may bear ſuch a Conſtruction: Which is as reaſonable a Concluſion in the preſent Caſe, as if I ſhould reſolve never to join in any Act of public Worſhip, becauſe there is a ſort of public Worſhip which belongs to Popery, and Popery is a very fooliſh and a miſchevious Thing. Without taking farther Notice of this ridiculous Prejudice, I ſhall venture to plead the Cauſe of this old faſhion'd Virtue; and to reckon up certain Reaſons, which may poſſibly make it appear to be not wholly for the Intereſt of a State to diſcard it.

In the firſt Place, Frugality conduces to Bodily Health, and Activity. For being ever careful to avoid uſeleſs Expence, it is of Conſequence a determin'd Enemy to intemperate Luxury; as knowing that no Expence is of leſs good Account, than that which gratifies the mere Wantonneſs of Appetite. And where Intemperance is carefully excluded, there Health is deliver'd from her moſt dangerous and mortal Foe. Whoever rightly eſtimates the Value of Health (either to the Individual, or to the public Community) will acknowlege how much both muſt be oblig'd, on this Account, to a Virtue that can hardly be in general diſappointed of ſecuring it.

Frugality tends alſo to a diſcreet and conſiderate Turn of Mind. It obliges every Man to a ſtrict Notice of Human Life, and the comparitive Value of thoſe different Purſuits which engroſs it. It begets a Habit of Thinking; and that on the moſt uſeful and important Subjects. I muſt caution my Reader from ſuppoſing that I take meer Gain, or the ſaving of Money, for the moſt uſeful and important Subjects of Thinking; but certainly the Moral Integrity of one's Character, and the true Enjoyment of one's Fortune, are the moſt uſeful and important Subjects; and 'tis only upon thoſe Accounts, that Frugality is at all ſollicitous about Money.

Another good Effect of this humble Virtue, is a generous Pride and Independence of Spirit. A Man who brings his Deſires within his Power, which is the proper Character of the frugal Man, is ſo far out of the Command of Fortune, and veſted with the All ſufficiency of the *Stoical wiſe Man.* At leaſt, he is free from a thouſand Infirmities and Temptations, to which every bad OEconomiſt muſt be liable. The Frugal have nothing to conſult but their own Reaſon; they have no Debts of Honour to be remitted; no Tradeſmen, Steward, Banker, or Attorney, whom they dread to offend; they are their own Maſters; they reſt upon themſelves. A Prime Miniſter may ſtand in need of them, but they can never ſtand in need of a Prime Miniſter.

Frugality ſecures the general Peace and Happineſs of Families. 'Tis a Scene of Diſtreſs, which no Stranger can imagine, when either a Father of a Family, or any other of its Members, involves the reſt in the Miſeries which attend Extravagance. The Society of private Life is either the greateſt, or next to the greateſt Enjoyment of Man. In proportion as any Felicity is great, its oppoſite Pain is grievous and intolerable. To exclude the latter, and to ſecure the former, ſuppoſes a prodigious Degree of Utility in any ſingle Cauſe which is equal to both. As far as Fortune is concerned in the Happineſs of domeſtic Life (and Fortune is concerned in the Happineſs of domeſtic Life chiefly), Frugality excludes the Diſtreſſes, and ſecures the Enjoyment of conjugal Love, of parental Tenderneſs, and fraternal Affection.

Frugality gives the Power of private Beneficence. A Man unfortunate in the Courſe of his Induſtry, or a Family deprived of Support by the Sickneſs of its Father, can have no Relief from a profuſe Man. If they have, the Induſtry of ſome other Man muſt be diſappointed, and ſome other Family muſt be deprived of its Support. Thus, without Frugality the moſt godlike perſonal Pleaſure cannot be enjoyed; and many Afflictions in Life, which would otherwiſe have been remedied, muſt now be ſubmitted to without Alleviation.

To this an Objection is urged with great Aſſurance; and we are told that Frugality is a moſt churliſh and unbeneficial Thing to Society. For conſider, ſay they, in what the Proſperity of a State conſiſts. In nothing ſo much as in a quick Circulation of Property. By this, the Citizens of any Body Politic are always kept buſy and alive; but a very great Part of the preſent Circulation of Property, is derived from ſuch Indulgencies, as Frugality would certainly exclude. If the meer Demands of Nature were only to be liſten'd to, without any Allowance for gay Appetite and Fancy, what would become of thoſe thouſand Employments, and of that infinite Quantity of circulating Property, which depend upon Diet, Dreſs, ornamental Furniture, and elegant Amuſement?

This Objection has been, and is yet, urged with a ſhocking Air of Triumph and impudent Exultation. For in the firſt Place, 'tis falſe that Frugality admits only the bare Neceſſities of Nature; it conſults, in its proper Degree, every Convenience and Indulgence of Life, that may not be attended with ſome diſproportioned ill Conſequence. In the next Place, 'tis falſe that the greateſt Part of moveable Property depends, for its Circulation, upon ſuch Indulgencies as Frugality muſt condemn. She condemns them only in particular improper Circumſtances. Thanks be to Heaven, tho' gay Appetite and Fancy are certainly indulged more than they ought to be, yet the Circulation of Property depends, incomparibly the greater Part of it, upon ſuch Demands as are uſeful and innocent. That ſmaller Part of it which paſſes through the Retailers of luxurious Pleaſure, is ſo far from deſerving to be encouraged or approved, that it moſt certainly tends to the Detriment of Society. For thoſe deſpicable Miniſters are always humble Worſhippers of the Demon who ſupports them; and never fail to ſpend in her Service the votive Offerings which her Favourites bring to her Shrine. *French* Cooks, *Italian* Muſicians, Foplin Taylors, Dancers, Tirewomen, and all the *Mauge's* which retain to luxurious Pleaſure, are conſtantly known to diſſipate their large Revenues, as faſt as they get them, in thoſe humbler Ways of Luxury which they dare aſpire to: Thus propagating through the Nation, as far as their Influence extends, puny Bodies and effeminate Minds, for the Strength, Glory, and Happineſs of the Body Politic.

'Tis a vulgar Error, that the Proſperity of a State conſiſts ſolely in the meer Circulation of Property. That Circulation is ſo far uſeful, as it forces the Inhabitants to be buſy, and prevents the Evils of public Idleneſs, Indolence, and Want of Thought: It becomes happy and virtuous, if it be converſant about the Inſtruments of Virtue, about ſuch Arts as tend to the Strength, Magnanimity, and Glory of a People: But if Property be quickly circulated only from quick Returns of luxurious Deſire, and from various and operoſe Contrivances to gratify it, that very Circulation becomes a public Evil. For while the Property circulating, or the Credit which attends it, reſts in the Poſſeſſion of any Individual; it enables that Individual, in a luxurious State, to contrive new Refinements of vicious Pleaſure, and conſequently to increaſe the Unhappineſs of his Country: Whereas without ſuch a quick Circulation, Individuals muſt be forced by Degrees to bring their Taſte to the Standard of ſimple Nature. Virtue is the Supreme Happineſs of every Nation, as of every private Man; and all the ſubordinate Conveniences are good or ill, as they take that Courſe which is moſt favourable to Virtue. But to return to the particular Virtue which is now to be conſidered.

The laſt and nobleſt Recommendation of Frugality, is, that it conduces to public Honeſty, and public Strength. A frugal Man is, with reſpect to external Fortune, independent and free from all the Inticements of Corruption. I have learned from Hiſtory, that luxurious Ages have been always Ages of Peculation and Bribery; and generally the concluding Seaſons of the Glory and Liberty of a State. It was ſo in ancient *Sparta*; where the Victories of *Lyſander* and *Ageſilaus*, brought a Flood of Wealth into the City, which proved too ſtrong for the admirable Policy of *Lycurgus*. It was ſo in antient *Athens*, where the Command of the Sea, and the Dominions of the Iſles, raiſed an ungovernable Petulance, which the Strength of no Nation under Heaven could have ſupported. It was ſo in antient *Rome*, where *Craſſus* and *Cæſar* bought and ſold the principal Inhabitants by means of the horrid Neceſſities, into which their licentious Pleaſures had plunged them. It was ſo in modern *Florence*, where the Luxury of private Citizens could not ſtand Proof againſt the inſinuating Magnificence of the *Medicis*. I pray God it may prove ſo in modren *France*; for the Glory of *France* is incompatible with the Good of Mankind; and therefore it is no Impiety to pray that it may be deſtroyed: And *Lewis* XIV. eſtabliſhed among his Subjects ſuch a Syſtem of Happineſs and Honour, as in the natural Courſe of Things can only fit them to be ſwept from the Face of the Earth, by Men that have Liberty and Virtue, and common Senſe remaining.

I aſſerted that Frugality conduces, not only to public Honeſty, but alſo to public Strength. It might be made to appear by more Ways than one. The Strength of a State conſiſts in the collective Strength of all its Members, and in their Readineſs to exert it for the public Service. That Frugality conduces to perſonal Strength, both of Body and Fortune, need not to be argued, after what is ſaid above. That Frugality inclines Men to exert their Strength for the public Service, will appear from this Conſideration, that nothing can ſo much *diſincline* them, as Habits of luxurious and ſelfiſh Pleaſure. Whereas the frugal Man, having no ſuch Habits, will be ſenſible how much his own Happineſs is included in the public Safety, and will find no other more favourite Way of opening and diſpenſing the Fruits of his Care, than endeavouring to ſupport that public Community, under which alone he can hope to enjoy them.

MERCATOR.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, and my Lords the Judges.

The Petition of a much abuſed, yet very innocent Perſon.

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT your Lordſhip's unhappy Petitioner, tho' heretofore careſs'd, and acknowleged as the moſt uſeful and valuable Servant of Mankind, is of late, thro' ſome unnatural Prejudices of Education, or Corruption of Manners, become either ſhamefully neglected, or notoriouſly ill uſed. And tho' on all hands his Abilities in teaching, and bringing

bringing to Perfection the greateſt and moſt uſeful Deſigns, are acknowleged; yet it is aſtoniſhing to ſee in what uſeleſs and trifling Concerns he is engaged by ſome, and what vile and infamous Drudgery he goes through for others. Some have employed him many Years together in teaching them the Art of managing a Pack of Cards to the beſt Advantage; the Conſequence of which is, *Ruin* if they do not ſucceed, and *Infamy* if they do: Whereas, if they had ſo pleaſed, he would with leſs Trouble have taught them to conduct an Army or a Fleet, by which they might have gain'd Advantages to their Country, and Glory to themſelves. Others drag him at their Heels from one Place of idle Amuſement to another, never conſidering how he exhauſts his Spirits, and conſumes himſelf in following them; nor ſuffering him to do them any ſubſtantial Service, tho' they know him to be ſo well qualified for it. Nay, it can be proved that daily Attempts are made upon the Life of your ſaid Petitioner; ſome being ſo abandoned as to confeſs their barbarous and unnatural Deſire to murder him, and openly, and without Shame, ſollicit their vile Companions to join with them in the wicked Deſign; inſomuch that your Petitioner is obliged to go conſtantly arm'd with a very formidable Weapon; the Terror of which, though it ſerves to keep ſome few in Awe, is yet not ſufficient to deter theſe deſperate Wretches from their determin'd and conſtant Attempts to kill him. The many cruel Wounds your Petitioner has received from the Hands of theſe Ruffians, have brought upon him numberleſs Evils and Calamities; which, together with the Weight of Years he now labours under, render his preſent State a Scene of Misfortune and Miſery.

In the midſt of his Diſtreſſes, however, it is Matter of great Conſolation to your ſaid Petitioner, that the Wiſe and Virtuous, ſome few of whom remain to comfort his old Age, take every Opportunity of cheriſhing and making much of him; and agree in commiſerating his Misfortunes, and lamenting the ill Uſage he receives from the aforeſaid fooliſh and abandoned Profligates. But notwithſtanding theſe noble Examples, ſuch is the Force of Cuſtom, and the Prevalence of Faſhion, that every poſſible Outrage ſtill continues to be committed with Impunity againſt the Perſon of your abuſed Petitioner, the moſt antient and moſt uſeful Servant of Mankind.

It is therefore moſt humbly prayed, that your Lordſhips will take the Premiſſes into your ſerious Conſideration, and in your great Wiſdoms contrive ſome effectual Means or Laws to prevent or puniſh theſe groſs Inſults, and unpardonable Outrages, committed againſt an old Man, paſt the beſt of his Years, hourly declining, and daily expecting to reſign his Being to One, who will never forget the Injuries done to his Predeceſſor.

And your Petitioner, as in Duty bound, ſhall pray for the Increaſe of your Happineſs to the End of

TIME.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, and my Lords the Judges.

My Lords,

WHEREAS a Petition was lately delivered in to your Lordſhips, by one *Time*, wherein the Petitioner complains of ſeveral Hardſhips and Abuſes, which he has ſuffered, and appeals to your Lordſhips for ſpeedy Redreſs; I humbly beg Leave therefore to put in an Exception; wherein I ſhall make it appear to your Lordſhips, that the Petitioner or Plaintiff, in this Caſe, is a Fellow of too infamous and notorious a Character to be any ways deſerving of your Lordſhips Protection.

The Petitioner, my Lords, alleges, that he has been cruelly abuſed by ſeveral of his Majeſty's good Subjects, who have treated him in a moſt cruel and inhuman Manner, and have even attempted to murder him; when at the ſame Time he is thoroughly ſatisfied, it is not in their Power to take away his Life; and he only laughs at, and torments them, and makes every Moment of their Days uneaſy. He himſelf indeed is committing perpetual Diſorders, and, like another *Draweanſir*, kills every one he comes nigh, whether Friend or Foe, without the leaſt Diſtinction; though like other Ruffians, he is as arrant a Coward as ever cut a Throat for Hire, and is perpetually running away, as all who know any thing of him are ready to aſſert: Neither will he hearken to the moſt preſſing Importunities, or ſtop a Moment to ſerve the beſt Friend he has in the World; inſomuch that the Tricks of this Kind he and another ſlippery Friend of his have played, have even paſſed into a Proverb. That he is a Paraſite and a Hanger on, is a Truth which needs no Arguments to prove it, and wherever he appears in this Character, he is certainly the moſt troubleſome Gueſt a Man can poſſibly be tormented with; as the more you endeavour to ſhake him off, the cloſer he will ſtick, and the more intolerable and loathſome will be his Company. To the Character of a Paraſite, he joins (which indeed generally accompanies it) that of a Glutton, of ſo voracious and inſatiable an Appetite, that though he is perpetually ſwallowing down every Thing that comes within his Reach, he is ſtill as hungry as ever; as the Poet ſweetly ſingeth,

Houſes and Churches,
To him are Geeſe and Turkeys,

Nay, I can bring Witneſſes, my Lords, to prove that he has devoured whole Towns and Cities: that he eat up *Troy*, *Babylon*, and *Sparta*; and left ſcarce any Thing of *Ægypt*, but a few large Pieces of Stone which he could not ſo eaſily digeſt: Not to mention *Athens*, *Rome*, and a hundred others, the nobleſt Works of Nature, which his ravenous Maw has moſt inhumanly ſwallowed. And though he would, as I have been informed, be willingly thought a Friend to the Sciences and polite Arts, and has pretended to a Skill in heightening and improving them; it is an indiſputable Fact that he is a private Enemy to them, and has thrown down and reduced to Ruin the fineſt Pieces of Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, of the Antients: And how he has treated modern Artiſts, he who has been at the noble Palace at *Hampton*, will be eaſily convinced, when he ſees what cruel Havock he has made there with the Works of the immortal *Raphael*.

How little Regard he pays to the eighth Commandment, is univerſally known; for there is hardly a Man in the Univerſe, who cannot prove him a moſt notorious Thief; and that he ſtill commits daily Robberies unpuniſhed. *Singula de nobis*, ſays *Horace*, *anni prædantur euntes*; which is a ſevere Satire on him, tho' there applied to his Friends and Followers, whom he employs in his Thefts and Pilferings, to rob us of every Thing in Life, that is dear or valuable.

Again, which I hope your Lordſhips, as Champions and Defenders of the Fair Sex, will charitably take into your Conſideration; I dare aver that he has a particular Spite againſt the nobleſt and moſt beautiful Part of the Creation, and is a more fatal Enemy to Beauty than the Small Pox. I own, my Lords, I ſpeak this from melancholy Experience, having myſelf had two Wives ſpoiled by him in a few Years, who were, at leaſt in my Opinion, the moſt charming Works which Nature had to boaſt of. It is a common Trick of this baſe Murtherer, to ſteal the Roſes from the Mother's Cheek and give them to her Daughter; and at the ſame Time perhaps, inſtead of making the old Lady ſome amends for her Loſs, will preſent her with nothing in return but a Set of Wrinkles, and a few grey Hairs.

Such Uſage as this, my Lords, is what Womankind cannot, and therefore Mankind ought not to bear. A proper Reſentment ought to be ſhewn a gainſt ſuch Indignities, offer'd to thoſe who put themſelves under our Protection, and can ſo amply reward thoſe who defend them.

I doubt not but this inſolent Deſtroyer has thought it his Intereſt to keep well with your Lordſhips; and the World muſt confeſs you are perhaps of all Men the moſt obliged to him, as *Tully* ſays, *de illo qui Judicium exercet certe ſcio*, as he has improved your Talents, and Reputation, and added every Day to your Lordſhips Fame; but you may depend upon it, he will in the End diſcover his Treachery, and all the Favour you can expect, will be what *Ulyſſes* gained of *Polypheme*, to be devour'd the laſt.

I hope, my Lords, what has been urged may be ſufficient to confute all the idle Suggeſtions of the ſaid Petitioner, and to ſecure your Lordſhips from giving a Verdict in his Favour. I am,

Your Lordſhips devoted Servant,

MISOCHRONUS.

Briſtol, Sept. 28. To the Printer of the Briſtol Journal.

AMONG the many Examples of God's Judgments upon thoſe who deſtroy their own Souls by Imprecations and horrible Oaths, the following is a very particular Inſtance, whoſe Example, 'tis hoped, will be a Means of preventing any future Judgments falling on the abominable Curſer or Swearer.——The Relation is, of one Thomas Dowlen, a Maſon of Chewton Mendip, in the County of Somerſet; who working for Farmer Arley of the ſame Place, as ſome Words paſſing between them, ſwore he would never work for him more; and wiſhed that the Devil would fly away with him, ſo that God Almighty would ſtrike him dead, if ever he did. This was on Tueſday Night laſt, on which Evening he was in Company with ſeveral of his Neighbours at a Public Houſe there; from whom he parted ſeemingly in good Order, as tho' going home to his Family, which conſiſted of a Wife and ſix Children: On the Thurſday Evening following, one of the Perſons with whom he had been drinking (not thinking of the Man) took it into his Head to go to his Orchard near by, to ſee if any Boys had got in to ſteal his Apples, when to his great Surprize, he found the ſaid Dowlen dead, hanging in a very odd Poſture, one Hand extended to a Branch above him, the other to another below that, with his Foot about ſix Inches from the Ground; it is ſuppoſed he was ſtruck dead, as he was coming down from the Tree, with his Pockets full of Apples, and left quite ſtiff in the Poſture above deſcribed. ——A Matter of great Aſtoniſhment to all the Town; and ſhould be a Terror to all thoſe who dare on the ſlighteſt Occaſion to imprecate the Judgment of God on their own Heads.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Election of Repreſentatives for *Baltimore* County, (in the Room of thoſe diſcharged the Houſe) is to be at *Joppa* on Monday the 2d Day of *March* next.

The *Kent Iſland* Ferry Boats begin now again to croſs the Bay.

We hear, that as two Men, ſome Time ago, were diverting themſelves on the Ice, near Madam *Hollyday's* in *Cheſter* River, one of them broke through and was drowned.

Extract of a Letter from Frederick *County, dated* January 31.

"I am informed, that upwards of 50 Dogs have run mad, within the Neighbourhoods of *Linganore* and *Pipe* Creek; two Men were bit by them near *Pincy* Run, one of whom died mad in three, the other in nine Days, in all the horrid Agonies of that Diſtemper: Mr. *John Heward*, Son of *Gideon*, within theſe 10 Days, has had two of his Servants bit by Dogs, which they have ſince kill'd as mad; but the People as yet have felt none of it's dreadful Conſequences: One of the People I ſaw Yeſterday, who told me, that he was bit in the Arm, and that he bled very much."

By the Provincial Court.

October 3, 1751.

Ordered,

THAT the Clerk of this Court give Notice to the ſeveral Sheriffs within this Province, That they, for the future, return unto him the ſaid Clerk, on the Return Day of the ſeveral Writs to them directed (iſſued out of this Court) which Return Day is the Day before the Court ſits (under the Penalty mentioned in the Orders and Rules made by the ſaid Court) a Liſt of the Priſoners that ſhall be in their reſpective Goals, and to be tried at ſuch Court or Courts, with all Confeſſions, Examinations, and Recognizances, touching them or any of them, if any they have, that the Criminal Buſineſs may not be retarded, as heretofore it hath been, by ſuch Omiſſions.

And further ordered, That the ſaid ſeveral High Sheriffs, attend the firſt Week of every future Provincial Court, in proper Perſon, on the calling over the Appearance Docket.

Signed per Order,

R. Burdus, Cl.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Saturday the 21ſt of *March* next, at the Plantation of Mrs. *Rachel Moore*, on his Lordſhip's Manor, near *Pig Point*, A Parcel of

Likely NEGROES,

Conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money; and Time allow'd for Payment, upon Security, if required.

Richard Moore.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Annapolis*, a likely Negro Man, named *Mellery*, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, speaks good *English*, and was born in *Virginia*; had on when he went away, a white Dutch cloth Coat, dark coloured Cloth Breeches lined with Leather, and a half worn Leather Hat; tho' he has several Sorts of Shirts, and other Cloathing, is an artful Fellow, and may probably change his Cloaths. Supposed to have taken with him, a very Dark Bay Horse almost Black, near 5 Years old, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder W, and the near Buttock R, shod all round, has a hanging Mane, is a natural Pacer, and goes pretty well; a half-worn Saddle, with a Deer Skin Seat, and blue Housing, a half Curb Bridle, and a Pair of Leather Bags with Iron Chains to them. He has been over the Mountains in *Frederick* County, and to *Philadelphia*, and is supposed will make for one of those Places.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, if in this Province, shall have Forty Shillings Reward; if in any other, Three Pounds; and if brought home, reasonable Charges besides; and Twenty Shillings for securing the Horse, Saddle, and Bags.

William Reynolds.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thursday the 5th Day of March *next, at the Plantation of* WILLIAM HUNT, *Esq; Merchant in* London, *situate on the main Road, between* London-Town *and* Queen Anne *Town*,

A PARCEL of choice Country-born and other well-seasoned

NEGROES,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, about 32 in the Whole Number; most of the Workers have been brought up to Plantation Business, among whom are sundry Plowmen, a House Carpenter and Cooper; some of the Women have been brought up in the House, and understand sewing, knitting, and spinning. Also, sundry Black Cattle, among which are two Pair of choice Oxen well broke, some Draught Horses and Mares; several Kind of Plantation Utensils, and a Quantity of *Indian* Corn.

The Sale to begin at 12 of the Clock on that Day, and continue 'til the Whole be Sold, by

Vachel Denton, Attorney in Fact for Mr. *Hunt*.

N. B. Time will be given for Payment of the Purchase Money, upon giving Security, if required.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, lodging at Mr. John Inch's, *Silversmith, in* Annapolis,

GOOD *Barbadoes* RUM, at Five Shillings, for each single Gallon; if six Gallons or upwards to one Person at the same Time, Four Shillings and eight Pence *per* Gallon; if by the Hogshead, at a very reasonable Rate.

Andrew Henderson.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at *Elk Ridge*, a Servant Man, named *Joseph Cranwell*, has a long Visage, and has many Scars on his Cheek Bone. Had on when he went away, a new white Cotton Jacket, a Pair of black Yarn Stockings, and Negro Flats.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, at *Elk Ridge*, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

Jonathan Mullinux.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That [illegible] in at the Plantation of *Thomas Brooks*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as Strays,

A small Black Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, and has some Saddle Spots, branded on the off Shoulder I M, and on the off Buttock with a M, standing a little crooked. And,

A Bay Mare, with a Sprig Tail, some Saddle Spots, the near Ear split, and the under Part cut off, had a Bell on, marked G M H, and a round Buckle to the Bell Collar: She had with her a small grown grey Horse Colt, about two Years old, branded on the near Buttock T.

The Owner or Owners may have them again, on proving their Property, and paying Charges.

ANTHONY SMITH,

At the Post lately kept by Mr. JOHN CONNER, *about seven Miles from* London-Town, *on the Road to* West *River*, Calvert *County*, &c.

NOW keeps TAVERN; where Gentlemen may depend on good Entertainment, and the most civil Usage, from

their humble Servant,

Anthony Smith.

TO BE SOLD

At the PRINTING-OFFICE *in* Annapolis *the following* Books,

BISHOP of *Man* on the Sacrament, Merchant's Magazine, *Thompson's* Seasons, Testaments, *Sherlock* on Death, 8vo, Ditto, 12mo, *Wright* on Regeneration, Lives of Convicts, 3 Vol. Psalters, *Bradley's* Dictionary, 2 Vol. Practice of Piety, History of Theatres, Ecclesiastical Laws, 2 Vol. Manuscript Sermons, Account of *Denmark*, Fabulous Dictionary, Life of *Didimy Archer*, Present for an Apprentice, Compleat Gentleman, Compleat Housewife, *Æsop's* Fables, Christian Hero, Religion of Nature Whole Duty of Man, Political Essays, Art of preserving Health, *Plutus* the God of Riches, Devil turn'd Hermit, *Tennent's* Epistle to *Meade*, Business and Retirement, *New-York* Plot, *Pope's* Essay on Man, *Locke's* Essay abridged, *Hugo Grotius*, *Cornelius Tacitus*, *Anacreon*, *Virgilii* Opera, *M. Tullii Ciceronis* Orationes, *Ovidii* Tristia, *Æsop* Fabulæ, *Terentii* Comœdiæ, *C. Cornelius Tacitus*, Ditto 2 Vol. *Cornelius Nepos*, Ditto, *Latine & Anglicè*, *Buchanani* Historia *Scotiæ*, *Ovidii* Metamorphoseon *Buchanani* Poemata, *Horatius*, &c. &c.

TAKEN up in the Bay, near the Mouth of *Magathy* River, on the 26th of *December*, a small Flat, with a Ring-bolt, Fore and Aft, has a Rollock Hole cut in the Stern, will carry about three Hogsheads of Tobacco, and is almost new. The Owner may know where to find the said Flat, on applying to the Printer hereof, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement. 4

THE Subscriber having for some Time past declined carrying on the Blacksmith's Business in the City of *Annapolis*, hereby gives Notice, that he now carries on the said Business as formerly, at the same Place; and makes all new Work at 10*d.* per Pound, rough and unfiled: He therefore hopes for the Continuance of the Favours of his former Customers, who may rely on being well used, as well as all others who shall be pleased to employ him; but at the same Time desires his Customers not to be displeased, if asked for Payment after their Work is done.

He also as formerly carries on the Business of making Cordage of all Sorts and Sizes, fitting for any Vessels; where all Persons may be readily supplied, in as good and cheap a Manner as in *England*.

Thomas Williamson.

BROKE adrift from the Sloop *Rose*, belonging to Col. *Edward Lloyd*, riding at Anchor between *Poplar* Island and *Kent* Point, the Wind at South-East, a Twelve Hogshead Flat, with two Oars and a Grapnel; her Painter was a 9 and three Quarter Inch Rope, which was broke; she had a Moulding round her upper Streak, and had been painted of a whitish Colour; her Keelson was broke about the middle; she had several Slips of Lead nail'd over the Seams in her Bottom, and had but two Beams in her. Whoever will take Care of said Flat, and give Intelligence thereof to Col. *Edward Lloyd* shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

Thomas Ormsby.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at his Store in London-Town,

VARIETY of *European* and *India* GOODS, proper for the Winter Season, at the lowest Prices, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

Thomas Meighan.

N. B. The said *Thomas Meighan* intending to leave this Province next Spring; all Persons indebted to him, are desired speedily to make Payment: And those who have any Demands, shall be paid on bringing in their Accounts.

THE Subscriber having a good Brazier, all Persons who have any thing to do in that Way of Business, may have it done at the said Subscriber's Smith's Shop in *Annapolis*.

Patrick Creagh.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a Tract of Land called *Claggett's Forest*, and other Lands adjoyning thereto, lying near the Head of *Bush* River in *Baltimore* County, containing about Thirteen Hundred Acres.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land lying in the said County, near the Branches of *Deer Creek*, called *Bond's Gratuity*, containing Four Hundred Acres.

Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms, by applying to

Philip Thomas.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store in ANNAPOLIS,

BARBADOES Rum, *Muscovado* Sugar, *Vidonia* Wine, *Lisbon* Lemons, *Castile* Soap in Boxes, Chocolate, *English* Seal Leather, Cables and Cordage of all Sizes, Anchors and Ship Chandlery, with Variety of *European* and *India* Goods, by Wholesale and Retale, for Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, at the lowest Prices.

Stephen West.

BROKE loose from a Schooner at the Mouth of *South* River, A Boat about 10 Feet Keel, very narrow, deep, and strong built: She drove ashore about 2 Miles above the lower End of *Kent-Island*. Whoever brings the said Boat to *Annapolis*, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

" To the Honourable the Lower " House of Assembly; the humble Petition of *John Paca*, " *Walter Tolly*, *William Smith*, " and *John Matthews*, of *Baltimore* County, Gentlemen,

" SHEWETH,

" THAT your Petitioners, together with " several other Gentlemen, stood Candidates " at the last General Election of Burgesses, to serve " in your Honourable House as Representatives " of *Baltimore* County: That the Sheriff of *Baltimore* County, on Receipt of the Writs of Election for the said County, on the twenty-ninth " Day of *October* last, called a Court, to cause " Proclamation to be made, to give Notice to the " Freeholders of the said County of the Time of " the said Election; and at the said Court, the " Election was appointed by the Sheriff to be on " the Eighth Day of *November* then next following.

" *And your Petitioners further shew*,

" That *William Govane*, one of the Gentlemen " who stood a Candidate at the said then ensuing " Election, in Order to procure himself, and other " Gentlemen who promoted his Interest in the said " Election, chosen, after the Proclamation made " by the Sheriff to give Notice of the said Election, and some Days before the Time appointed " for the said Election, gave, or caused to be " given, great Quantities of Rum, Punch, and " other strong Liquors, to the People in several " Parts of the said County, in Order to secure the " Votes of the said People, for himself and his " Friends, at the said Election; and when the " said People were warmed and intoxicated with " strong Liquors, engaged their Promises to vote " for him the said *Govane*, and his Friends at the " said Election.

" *And your Petitioners further shew*,

" That the said *William Govane*, the better to " hold the People to their Promises, procured by " the Liquor given them as aforesaid, on the Day " of the Election procured great Quantities of " Rum and Punch, and other strong Liquors to " be lodged in the Way of the People to the said " Election, and gave the same to the People; and " at the Court House, before the Election, and at " the taking the Poll, procured so much strong " Liquor to be given to the People, that many of " them were made drunk, and not capable of " giving their Votes with Prudence and Discretion, " or agreeably to what they would have done had " they been sober.

" *And your Petitioners further shew*,

" That the said Sheriff, at the Time of taking " the Poll at the Election, finding the People very " obstreperous and violent, was obliged several " Times to adjourn the Poll, which greatly delayed the Election; and after the said several Adjournments, the said Sheriff caused the Poll to " be opened again, and then shut the Court-House " Doors, and caused the same to be shut near two " Hours, and thereby kept out several of your " Petitioners and their Friends; by Means whereof, several of your Petitioners Friends were prevented from going to vote, and your Petitioners " were prevented from objecting to the Votes of " several unqualified Voters, who polled at the " said Election against your Petitioners.

" *And your Petitioners further shew*,

" That there was only one Clerk who kept the " Polls at the said Election, which said Clerk was " not sworn, as by Law he ought to have been; " and your Petitioners have the greater Reason to " object against the said Election, for want of the " said Clerk's being sworn, as several Persons, " who have declared since that they voted for " your Petitioners, or some of them, are set down " upon the Poll to other Candidates, and not to " your Petitioners.

" *And your Petitioners further shew*,

" That the said Election being greatly delayed, " by Means of the several Adjournments, and the " Violence of the People, who were mostly drunk, " and very clamorous; your Petitioners Friends, " who were sober, and unwilling to be delayed in " Town, although a great Number of the other " People in a very cold Night, as was the Night " of the Election, desired your Petitioners to have " the Poll adjourned 'til the next Day; upon " which, your Petitioners applied to the Sheriff, " to have the Poll adjourned; and the Sheriff declared to your Petitioners that the Election " would not be ended that Night and that he " should adjourn the Poll 'til the next Day; on " which Promise of the Sheriff, your Petitioners " and their Friends relying, your Petitioners Friends, " to the Number of One Hundred and upwards, " went out of Town, with an Intention to return " and give their Votes the next Morning; and " did actually the next Day return, in Order to " give their Votes for your Petitioners; but the " said Sheriff, contrary to his Promise to your Petitioners and their Friends, to continue the Poll " 'til the next Day, closed the said Poll at Ten of " the Clock the same Night, when half the Free " Voters of the said County had not polled; and " declared the said *William Govane*, *Thomas Franklin*, *Lloyd Buchanan*, and *Charles Ridgely*, Gentlemen, duly Elected Burgesses for the said " County; and, as your Petitioners conceive, very " Illegally.

" *Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your* " *Honours will be pleased to take the Premisses* " *under your Consideration, and that your Pe-* " *titioners may be allowed Summons for their* " *Witnesses, to make the several Facts, before* " *set forth, appear, and that the said Election* " *may be declared void, and that a new E-* " *lection may be ordered for the said County;* " *or that such other Relief may be given in* " *the Premisses, as to your Honours seem meet.*

" And your Petitioners shall pray, &c.

" JOHN PACA,
" WALTER TOLLY,
" WM. SMITH,
" JOHN MATTHEWS.

Dec. 14, 1751.

" *A true Copy from the Original Petition.*

" Test. M. MACNEMARA, Cl. Lo. Ho.

WHEREAS, I am the Person who, at the Instigation and Request of the Candidates, at the Election mentioned in the above Petition, was appointed to take the Polls, without being sworn; I think it would be doing great Injustice to the Sheriff of this County, as well as myself and Family, was I not to vindicate his and my own Character in as public a Manner as it has been attacked; the Small Pox having prevented me from doing it, as an Evidence, before the Honourable the Lower House of Assembly, when the above Petition was heard.

In Order to which, I shall briefly observe, that where one Man endeavours to prove another a Scoundrel, he ought to be extremely careful, that a Relation of any Part of his own Conduct will not make up a proper Definition for the Word Scoundrel. Whether the Gentleman, here particularly pointed at, has observed this necessary Caution, I shall leave to the impartial World to judge, after having related a Fact, as it was communicated to me by a Gentleman who was very lately first named in the Commission of the Peace for this County; *viz.* That at an Election of Delegates held some Years ago in this County, whereat Mr. *Roger Matthews* and Mr. *Charles Ridgely*, with other Gentlemen, stood Candidates, Mr. *Ridgely* had ten or twelve Votes more than Mr. *Matthews*; but that Mr. *John Paca* (who was concerned in taking or adding up the Polls), in Combination with some others, by misplacing or miscasting up the Votes (or perhaps by not rightly understanding the Rule of Addition), so ordered it, that Mr. *Matthews* was declared duly elected.

N. RUXTON GAY.

The DEPOSITION of *Nicholas Ruxton Gay*, of *Baltimore* County, aged upwards of 30 Years; who being sworn upon the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, declares as follows; *viz.*

THAT at the Election mentioned in the foregoing Petition, he honestly and truly, to the best of his Knowledge entered the Votes to each respective Candidate as the Voter gave them. That he has done the same at every Election he has served as Clerk at, for this 8 or 9 Years past, and disputes all Poll-books, or allowed Affidavits, with Additions or Alterations to the contrary notwithstanding.

THAT the People never appeared so Sober at any Election that this Deponent remembers, there not being one Voter (that Polled) appearing Intoxicated: Nor did he this Deponent either see, or hear of any one Fight or Quarrel in Town, before, or during the Election.

THAT the Clamour complained in the above Petition, was nothing more than the eager Desire of so great a Number of People to get at the Sheriff and Clerk, to Vote; and the joyful Acclamations of the Majority of the People, arising (as he this Deponent imagines) from the pleasing Prospect of sending Gentlemen of Capacity and Fortune, from that Election, to represent them.

THAT the Candidates (as well those Petitioners as others) Agreed to have the Court-house cleared, and the Doors shut, and to let in the Voters by small Numbers at a Time, for the quicker Dispatch of Business, and to prevent Confusion in taking the Votes.

THAT the said Candidates (as well those Petitioners as others) did agree, in the Height of the Election, to retire to a Public House, and there to continue, whilst the Election should be carried on in Presence of some Friend or Friends to each Party: That the said Candidates retired accordingly, and were absent some Time; and that this Expedient was proposed by the Sheriff, and agreed to, to prevent some particular Candidates (opposite to the Petitioners or their Interests) from influencing the People by their Presence or Behaviour.

THAT the Time the Court House Door continued shut could not exceed three Quarters of an Hour, if so much; and that during the Time said Door continued so shut, the Officers or People thereat made no Distinction (as this Deponent saw) in admitting in or out any particular Candidate, or Person, whatsoever; nor did the Sheriff nor himself make any, in taking the Votes for one Candidate sooner than another.

THAT he this Deponent was never out of the Sheriff's Company or Hearing, from the first Beginning of said Election 'til it ended; but never heard said Sheriff tell the Petitioners, or any other Person, that said Election should be continued 'til next Day, but, on the contrary, heard him tell several People, it should if possible be ended that Night: Except when the Crowding of the People prevented this Deponent from writing down the Votes; at which Times said Sheriff would tell them, if they would not give him Room to go on with his Business, he would adjourn the Court 'til next Day, or keep them there a Fortnight, or Words to that Effect. And that every Election held in Baltimore County for these eight or nine Years past, or more, has been begun and ended in the same Day.

THAT he this Deponent is sure several People went out of Town the Evening of the Election without voting, but verily believes the whole Number of those who so went out, could not amount to any thing like half the Number set forth in the Petition; and that these People lived in different Parts of the County, and as likely to vote for the other Candidates as the Petitioners.

THAT this Deponent continued in Town all the next Day after said Election, and saw the People who came into Town that Day, and who had not polled over Night; that he talked to many of those People, and is positive and very sure their Number could not exceed twenty at most. And that the Sheriff in all Respects, during the whole Election, proceeded (in this Deponent's Judgment) with the utmost Caution and Impartiality.

Sworn to this 10th Day of *February*, 1752, before us the Subscribers, two of his Lordship's Justices of the Peace for *Baltimore* County; as Witness our Hands,

W. YOUNG.
J. RIDGELY.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling *per* Week after for Continuance: And BOOK-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.